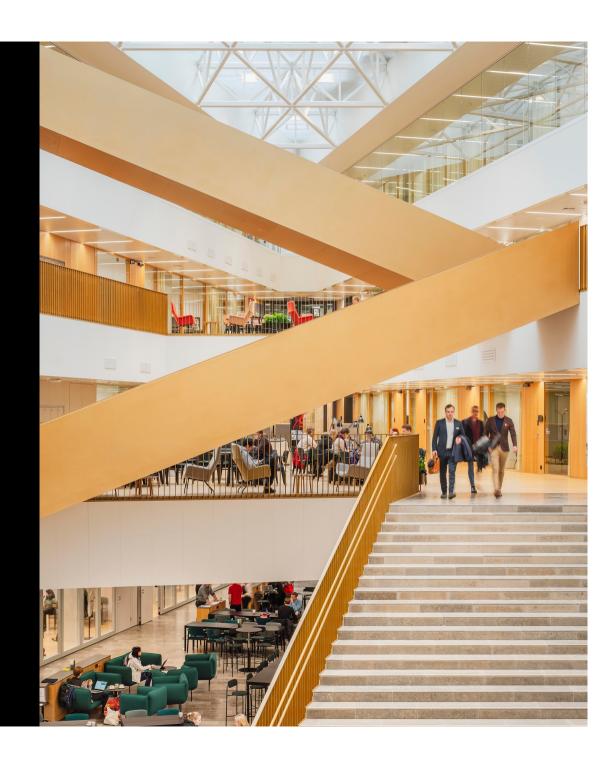
MNGT-C1010 ORGANIZATION DESIGN

Module 5: Initiating and "doing" the change

Jori Mäkkeli & Taija Turunen 28.3.2023





MODULE 5: Initiating and "doing" the

change (JM + Visitor: Anna-Mari Fagerström)

Themes: Initiating and "doing" the change. Basic tools of doing organizational development.

Learning objectives: After the module, you are able to capture the systemic and nonlinear nature of organizational design, learn to comprehend and appraise how "imperfect-by-design" relates to organization design. You will also learn basics on how to setup structures for continuous, iterative, and user-centric organization design.

Mandatory readings:

Garud, R., Jain, S., & Tuertscher, P. (2008). Incomplete by design and designing for incompleteness. Organization studies, 29(3), 351-371.

Dunbar, R. L., & Starbuck, W. H. (2006). Learning to design organizations and learning from designing them. Organization Science, 17(2), 171-178.

Madsen, P., Desai, V., Roberts, K., & Wong, D. (2006). Mitigating hazards through continuing design: The birth and evolution of a pediatric intensive care unit. Organization Science, 17(2), 239-248.



MODULE 3: Readings & Sessions

Tuesday 13-15 – Lecture - U356 (ALMA MEDIA) Guest Lecture: Anna-Mari Fagerström (Futurice, Head of Strategy & Culture Consultancy)

Themes: Principles of doing the chenge **Readings**: Garud, R., Jain, S., & Tuertscher, P. (2008). Incomplete by design and designing for incompleteness. Organization studies, 29(3), 351-371.

Thursday 13-16 – Workshop – U119 (DELOITTE)

Themes: Practicalities of doing the change

Readings: Dunbar, R. L., & Starbuck, W. H. (2006). Learning to design organizations and learning from designing them. Organization Science, 17(2), 171-178.

Madsen, P., Desai, V., Roberts, K., & Wong, D. (2006). Mitigating hazards through continuing design: The birth and evolution of a pediatric intensive care unit. Organization Science, 17(2), 239-248.

Optional: Suarez, F. F., & Montes, J. S. (2020). Building organizational resilience. Harvard Business Review, 98(6), 47-52.



Discussion on the readings

Garud, R., Jain, S., & Tuertscher, P. (2008). Incomplete by design and designing for incompleteness. Organization studies, 29(3), 351-371.

Discuss in pairs:

- What did you find most interesting?
- What questions arose?



Focus of the day

We aim to address the following questions:

- 1. What is are the different principles in continuous, user-centric, and iterative organization design process?
- 2. A concrete case study from the real life



Organization Design -Outcomes





Common drivers of organizational transformation

- Attracting and keeping talent
- Reaping the benefits of digitalization
- Getting more responsive to the market
- Putting customer into the center
- Looking for ways to apply and lead with data



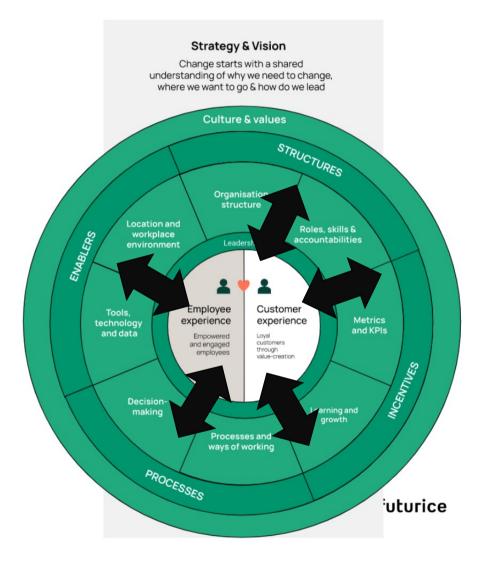
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The Key Questions

- 1) What kind of organization design helps us to create value for our employees?
- 2) What kind of organization design helps us to create value for our customers?



EX & CX are entangled with organization design





Organization Design - Two Definitions

"Organizational design involves two complementary problems:

(1) how to partition a big task of the whole organization into smaller tasks of the sub-units; and

(2) how to coordinate these smaller subunits tasks so that they fit together to efficiently realize the bigger task or the organizational goals."

Burton, Obel, & Håkonsson (2015, p. 8)

"We define [organization design] as explicit efforts to improve organizations."

Dunbar and Starbuck, 2006, p. 171



Dual Nature of Design

OUTCOME

Strategy & Vision

Structures

Roles & Accountabilities

Decision-making processes

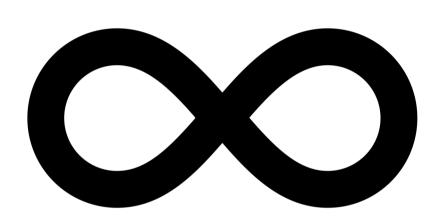
Other processes and ways of working

Tools and technology

Physical and digital working environment

Hard and soft incentives



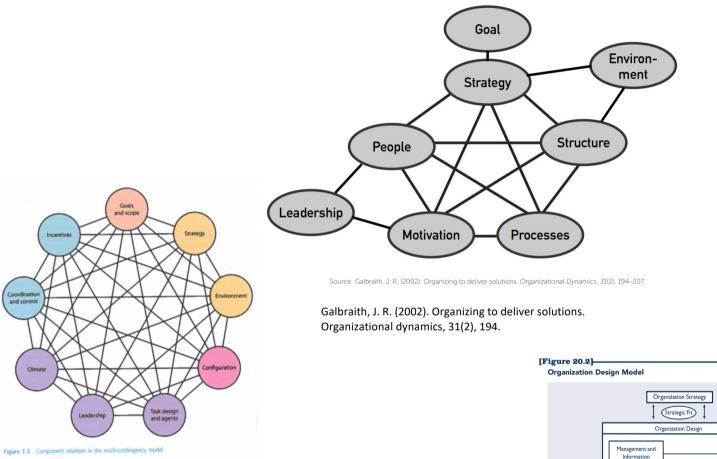


TOTAL ENTAGLEMENT

PROCESS

Who decides? Who designs? For whom? Who are involved? How? When? What are the design drivers?

Outcomes – Different Models



Source: Burton, R. M., Obel, B., & Håkonsson, D. D. (2021). Organizational design.



Source: Cummings, T. G., & Worley, C. G. (2014). Organization development and change. Cengage learning.

Design Fit

Systems

Human Resource

Practices

Structure

Work

Design

Strategy & Vision Change starts with a shared understanding of why we need to change, where we want to go & how do we lead

Culture & values

Organisation structure

Employee

experience

Empowered and engaged

Decision making

PROCESSES

-

Customer

through

Processes and ways of working

Source: Futurice

experience

STRUCTURES

Roles, skills &

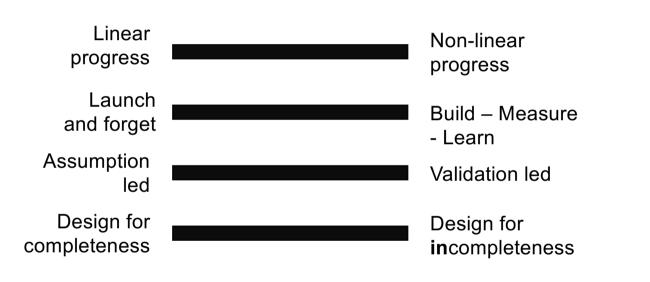
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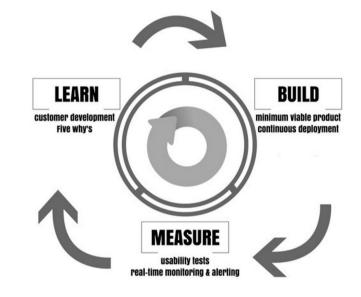
Organization Design – Process





Useful perspectives - Experimental

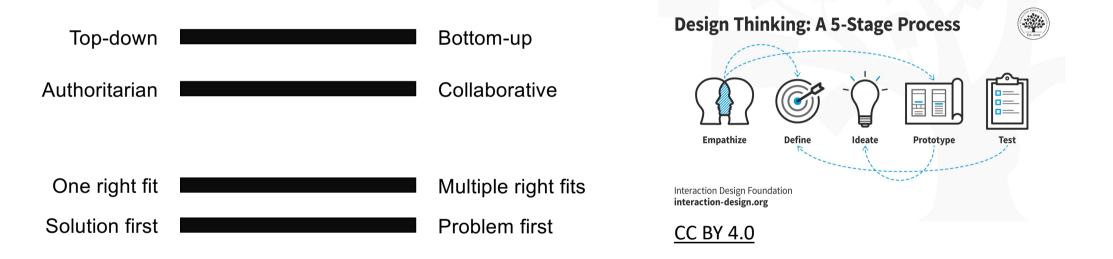




Build-Measure-Learn loop. Adapted from Ries (2011) CC BY 4.0

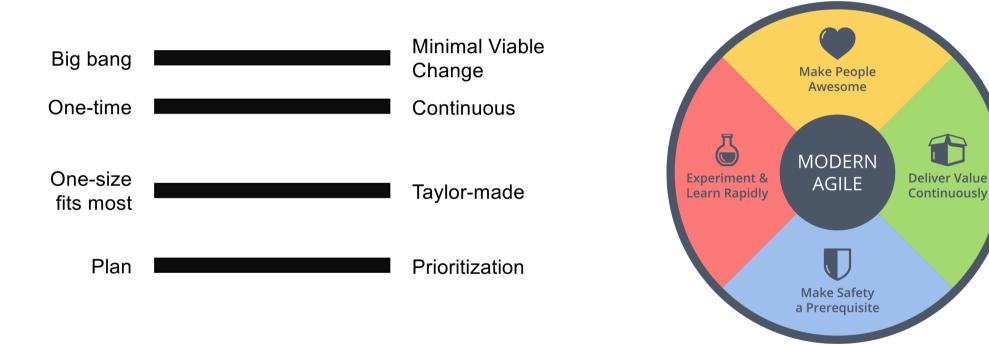


Useful perspectives – User-centric and Collaborative





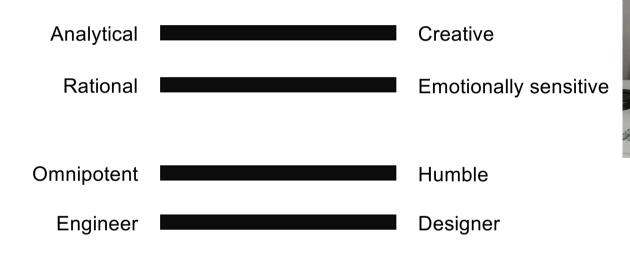
Useful perspectives - Agile



Source: https://modernagile.org/



Useful perspectives – Designer Mindset

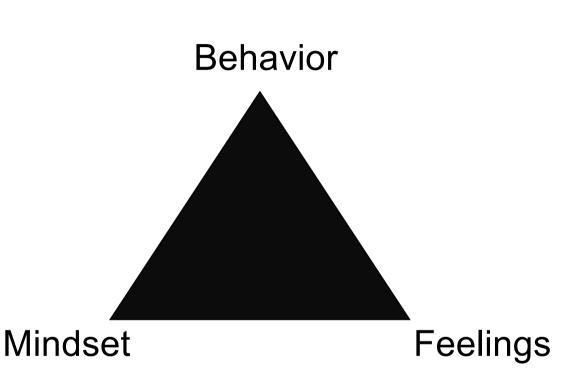






Useful perspectives - Feelings

It is not enough to focus on the behavior, but we can start there





Useful perspectives - Luck

Serendipity = an unplanned fortunate discovery





Other considerations about change

- Engel's pause
- "Change resistance"
- Scaling as fast as 1on1 conversations
- Top management buy-in is important still



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References

- Burton, R. M., Obel, B., & Håkonsson, D. D. (2015). Organizational design. Cambridge University Press.
- Burton, R. M., Obel, B., & Håkonsson, D. D. (2021). Organizational design. Cambridge University Press.
- Dunbar, R. L., & Starbuck, W. H. (2006). Learning to design organizations and learning from designing them. Organization Science, 17(2), 171-178.
- Cummings, T. G., & Worley, C. G. (2014). Organization development and change. Cengage learning.
- Galbraith, J. R. (2002). Organizing to deliver solutions. Organizational dynamics, 31(2), 194.
- Photos from Pexels
- https://modernagile.org/



Thank You! f (a) (*) (*) (*) (*)

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